

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3200.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
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C. K. ABBOT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.20 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$4.20 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

A Line of 'Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

AS TO KILLING TIME.

I saw a feller killin' time today,
The while another, standin' 'cross the way,
Was mad ez hops becauz he couldn't find
Enough of it for suthin' he'd in mind.

It seemed to me a pity there's no plan
By which that idlin' old time-killin' man
Could just have gave that other feller there
The overplus of time he had to spare.

At any rate, with time so mighty skeerce,
And competition everywhere so fierce,
The law should make some penalty to fit
The crime of lazy folks ez murder it.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Maj. Pullman's promised injection of "a little more pep" into the police force of Washington need inspire no one to presume that any Marathons are going to transpire on local beats.

A New Jersey girl insisted on marrying her fiancé, even after he had robbed her father of \$360 during the courting process. No doubt she recognized in him a valuable partner in a worthy enterprise.

New England's oldest citizen has just died at the age of 104, and the dispatches state that he has "voted for twenty-one Presidents." If this is true, he must have been a rare hand at picking the winners.

The question of transferring fashion dictatorship from the French to the American Capital would not embrace all the term implies, for Washington always had a little individual way about her in the matter of frocks.

We have reason to suspect that the nice fat chunk of spondulix which Mr. Bryan demands shall be poneyed up before he begins his Chattanooga lecture on "Causeless War" furnishes a deal of inspiration to his peace-ridden thought.

Tim and Bradstreet will no doubt feel it incumbent upon them to revise their commercial ratings when the list of tourists who refuse to return to Uncle Sam the money advanced to bring them back to the United States at the outbreak of the war is published. Better pay up.

Prince Ludovic d'Aragon Pignatelli has not found his royalty indignity proof even in title worshipping New York. His creditors have invaded the privacy of his Ritz-Carlton suite with such distastefully plecthian insistence that Prince Pignatelli has been forced to resort to a petition in bankruptcy.

In order to prevent her husband from inheriting her estate, valued at \$50,000, a Kansas City woman urged the court to grant her a divorce before she submitted to a serious operation. The court complied, thus depriving the husband of any interest he may have had in the result of the surgeon's efforts.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt is to make a speech in Toronto, Canada, and to be the guest of the Duke of Connaught at Ottawa, must not be accepted as proof that he will not be a Presidential candidate. T. R. is the one man in the world who can get away with anything without sacrificing a bit of his popularity.

"Pay up or be blacklisted" will be Uncle Sam's slogan until October 1, the date set by Secretary McAdoo for publishing the names of all those to whom the government rendered assistance in getting home at the outbreak of the European war, and who have considered it too piffing a thing to reimburse their generous uncle.

The discovery has been made in New York that the municipal law permits the little German bands to play in the streets at all hours of the day, while the Italian organ grinders are restricted to the time between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. But no doubt the German bands would agree to play the "Marsellaise" or "God Save the King" rather than forfeit any of their privileges.

The Atlantic City Board of Frecholders has refused to approve an appropriation of \$4,000 expenses incurred in breaking up four crap games and capturing fifty players. As the amount probably is greater than would change hands in the gambling games in a year, the frecholders have simply demonstrated that they are possessed of a sense of proportion that would prove valuable in other communities.

John L. Stoddard, who was once a popular travel lecturer in this country, in an open letter to his friends in the United States writes: "More than 86 per cent of the wounds and deaths now caused in the ranks of the German, Austrian and Hungarian troops are the result of bombs and bullets sent from the United States." Mr. Stoddard's letter was dated July 1, before American war munitions had reached the front. It is, therefore, safe to apply Mr. Stoddard's own ratio of 86 per cent to the amount of falsehood in his letter.

Republican Task More Difficult.

Senator William E. Chilton, of West Virginia, is credited with the statement that, in his opinion, Col. Roosevelt's chances for nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for President are better than those of any other man in the country, and he is quoted as adding: "I don't think there is any man on earth who can beat Wilson for another term in the White House. I am sure that Roosevelt cannot do it and I do not know of any other man." Republicans will not have to analyze Senator Chilton's remarks to discover his conviction that they are in a very bad way, indeed. Just at this time, a twelve-month from the opening of the Presidential campaign, thoughtful G. O. P. leaders would be grateful for more warnings from the opposition like that sounded by Senator Chilton; for it is quite apparent that the Republicans are not to have the walkover next year that was indicated six or eight months ago. Reports from all parts of the country tell the same story, that President Wilson is stronger today than at any period of his administration. If the Republicans are to win their way back to power the campaign of education must be broadened and prosecuted with vigor and the work of organization must be begun without loss of time.

A year in advance of the nomination, with great events moving swiftly, is too early for serious consideration of candidates, but none too soon to appeal for a renewal of allegiance to the economic principles which the Republican party represents. Not forgetting the sad results of the administration's lack of policy toward Mexico, it must be presumed that its chief weakness is the Underwood tariff law, that has made a vacuum in the Treasury which the income tax and the special war tax have been unable to fill. Its greatest strength lies in the policy that has thus far preserved the nation's honor and yet kept it out of the European war. Signs of the moment are that the administration, in spite of itself, will be forced to act in Mexico and make amends for its past sins of omission. Should this come about, with no vital change in our European relations, the great issue of the battle of 1916 will be economic, with only popular approval of the President's policies to be depended upon to offset the blight of the tariff law upon the nation's prosperity. For the parties are likely to strike an even balance if response is necessary to a demand for preparedness for national defense. In the event, however, that election day should find the country at war with Mexico, this would necessarily be another factor in favor of a victory for President Wilson.

Taking this view of the 1916 battlefield, the wisdom of nominating Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate is far from apparent. His personal popularity is an asset, but it is easily offset by the alarmingly radical nature of some of the theories of government which he advocated in 1912, and personal popularity is not a through ticket to the White House. Conceding that President Wilson's chief claim for votes is his peace record, why should the Republicans expose themselves to damage on that issue by pitting against him Col. Roosevelt, the warrior, whose recent utterances indicate that, in the White House, he might have had his country at war with Germany forty-eight hours after the sinking of the Lusitania? The party is not lacking in statesmen whose views on the tariff are quite as sound as those of Col. Roosevelt and whose qualifications for bringing "mature deliberation" to their aid in firmly upholding the nation's rights and honor in face of a foreign crisis, would not suffer by comparison with those of President Wilson.

So, were the Republicans called upon to choose their candidate this month or next, neither argument nor oratory could win the nomination for Col. Roosevelt; and it is barely possible to imagine a situation developing within a year that would point to him as the strongest opponent of President Wilson. Most Republicans, probably, will agree with Senator Chilton, who is sure that Col. Roosevelt cannot defeat him, but will refuse to concur in the West Virginia statesman's further boast that no other man is equal to the task. But it is a task—a big task—that the G. O. P. must set about preparing for forthwith if it is to be accomplished.

A Step to Be Averted.

The government of Great Britain, confronted with the imperative necessity of preventing cotton from reaching her enemies through neutral ports, is resisting the almost unanimous demand of the British press that the product be declared contraband. England has so far refrained from taking this step out of consideration for the interests of the United States. London, while pleading justification for its acts under international law, fully realizes that the embarrassing restrictions which it has been reluctantly impelled to place upon our commerce are contestable, and as a matter of policy no less than friendship hesitates to add to the irritation in Washington by imposing an additional burden. The declaring of cotton contraband would entail a heavy loss upon the Southern planters and would give Senator Hoke Smith something serious to worry about, though Great Britain might find it easier technically to justify her course in this respect than it was to prove her case in previous controversies. It is not too much to expect that this government will find a way to assist in averting the necessity for such a declaration.

Another Zeppelin Failure.

It cost Germany one more Zeppelin airship to kill nine women, four children and one man in England on Tuesday. It was the fifteenth Zeppelin raid on England since the war began, and the first since June 7, when the British airman demonstrated their ability to successfully attack the huge invaders, one of which was destroyed by the unfortunate Lieut. Warneford. In the latest thrilling battle, though seriously handicapped by a dense fog, which no doubt encouraged the Germans in their attempt, the British and French airmen, displaying admirable courage and skill, again demonstrated their superiority. With the failure of Tuesday's raid, in which five airships participated, England no doubt feels secure against a serious invasion by Zeppelins, which have in fact become the subject of jest in both London and Paris. The fifteen expeditions to England resulted in the killing of seventy persons, and the wounding of 207, most of them women and children, with no serious damage to military defenses or operations; while the Germans lost two of their airships and sacrificed a number of lives. It is not likely that England will receive another Zeppelin visit in a hurry.

Organizing of Actors.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

At last, even the actors are starting a protective organization, the actors of the higher grade, I mean. Long ago the actors in vaudeville banded together under the curious name of White Rats. For several years the White Rats were a force that had to be reckoned with by the managers. They are still active, though we don't hear so much about them. The new organization has in its membership several actors of distinction, including Henry Miller and Ethel Barrymore. The purpose is very like that of the labor unions, to secure fair treatment from employers.

That actors have not had fair treatment in the past has been plain enough. They have been at the mercy of their employers, save in those instances where their power of appeal, through ability or personal charm or accident or successful exploitation, has been capital for them, has given them something of the authority of the small capitalist. Of late years, with the commercial systematization of the theater, the situation of the actor has tended to improve, but it is still pretty bad.

An actor of my acquaintance told me some time ago of an experience, flagrant, to be sure, but not uncommon. He had been engaged as leading man for a long-established and popular woman star. His costumes, which he paid for, cost more than three hundred dollars. For seven weeks he rehearsed without salary. The play proved to be a failure and ran a few weeks only. As by this time the season was well started and managers had made most of their engagements for the winter, the actor had a long period of idleness. If, with his reputation and resources, he found the experience trying, how must it have affected the smaller actor?

There is a hardship that many actors have to endure, and that the public never hears about. It results from the whim of a manager or a star, and it consists of the actor being thrown out of work for no good reason. I know an actress who traveled thousands of miles to rehearse for a production. Though she was known to be a competent performer and though she had been engaged by the star, a man, after rehearsing for two weeks, she was told that she did not look the part, and she was sent back to New York. Her railway fares were paid both ways, but not her sleepers. For her lost time and work she received no pay. And she received nothing for the expense of preparing her costumes. She accepted the situation philosophically as an inevitable part of her experience. She knew of many other cases as trying or worse. There was no redress for her. She was even afraid of complaining on account of other managers. They might think she was "difficult."

There is a clause in most of the contracts made between managers and actors that the new organization is likely to pay some heed to. It is usually called the two weeks' notice clause. It permits a manager to discharge an actor at any time after the first performance at two weeks' notice. The reason may have nothing to do with the actor's work. It may be jealousy or ill-will or pique or any one of a thousand personal reasons. No matter where the actor is he returns home, usually to New York, his traveling expenses being paid, but not his expenditure in time. He may be in the middle of the season with no prospect of work till the new season. No matter. There is no redress in this hazardous profession. However, it is possible that this unwelcome condition will change and that the new responsibility, beginning to be placed on employers in nearly all lines of work, will be developed among reputable theatrical managers.

Already the organization has begun to make war on the custom that prevails among some managers of making actresses pay for the costumes they wear on the stage. During the past few years some of the managers of the better class have broken away from the custom of their own accord. They have recognized its unfairness. Perhaps, too, they realized how it had helped to lower the theater in public esteem and how it had been used as a reproach against actresses. So many actresses had been made the subject of scandal by wearing clothes on the stage that it was believed could not have been bought out of their salaries. The custom is, of course, detestable. Costly stage clothes ought to be recognized as part of the business equipment, to be paid for by the investors. By paying for such clothes themselves actresses—that is, those who are stars—have simply been sharers in the expense of production without being sharers in the profits. Indeed, the time is probably coming when all stage costumes, worn by both women and men, of any period, will be included in the production and paid for by the producers.

The treatment of attractive young actresses by men in power in the theater has long been the subject of gossip and scandal. Much of it has been untrue, but not all, by any means. It has been a source of annoyance and mortification to the more self-respecting managers and actors, solicitous for the dignity and the honor of their calling. Whether the new society will try to protect young girls in this regard has not been made known. But there is need for some such protection, and it is bound to be recognized and provided for in time.

Advice For Speculators.

If ever there was a time when small boats should keep near the shore of the Wall Street ocean—or not venture on it at all—it is just now. The prices of a good many stocks have, indeed, been rising steadily, some of them rapidly, for several months, and there is in many more or less adventurous minds deep regret for not having made purchases which, as everybody can see now, would have been enormously profitable. That regret, for the predestined "lamb," is lamentably apt to transmute itself into a belated buying, too often at the very top of a long rise in values and on the very day or week when the inevitable decline begins. That there is more money to be made in this market is possible enough, but the immediate future is about as nearly full of uncertainties as a market could be, and the amateur speculator who takes a "flier" in such circumstances should clearly realize that he is gambling, not investing, and that he will have no cause of complaint should he lose every cent of his money. Unfortunately it is the stocks that have gone up most that have attracted the most of public attention, and are most likely, though the most dangerous, to tempt the cupidity of the uninitiate. But advice on this subject is not the more likely to be taken because it is good, and many will fail to see that in their failure to buy betimes there is the clearest of hints that they are incompetent to buy wisely now. A lot of them will in all probability see it later, to their sorrow.—New York Times.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON

A DARK PERIOD.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through
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FOR a little, in the autumn, it looked as if the naval aid for which General Washington waited had come at last. The Count d'Estaing was in the West Indies with a strong fleet, from an encounter with which the English commander in those waters had drawn off to port again to refit. The count was willing, while his hands were free, to co-operate in an attack upon the southern coast at Savannah.

A portion of Washington's army was sent south to join General Lincoln in South Carolina for the attempt. Count d'Estaing put six thousand troops aboard his fleet, and by the 16th of September was within the harbor. But he did not strike quickly or boldly enough, took the slow way of siege to reduce the place, suffered the English commander to make good both the rally of his scattered forces and the fortification of his position, and had done nothing when it was high time for him to be back in the Indies to guard the possessions of his own king against the English.

A last assault (October 3rd) failed and he withdrew. The next year a like disappointment was added. In midsummer a French fleet arrived upon the northern coast, but it proved impossible to use it.

On the 10th of July a French squadron put in at Newport and landed a force of six thousand men under the Count de Rochambeau, but a powerful British fleet presently blockaded the port, and Rochambeau could not prudently withdraw while the fleet was threatening his rear. He was ordered to put himself at General Washington's disposal; but he could not do so till the blockade was raised. Meanwhile, however, he had been ordered to British control.

In the spring, Clinton had concentrated all his forces once more at New York; and when, leaving that all-important place strong enough to keep Washington where he was, he had himself taken eight thousand men by sea to Charleston. Two thousand more troops, already in the South, joined him there, and by the 12th of May (1780) he had taken not only the place itself, but General Lincoln and three thousand men besides.

Tomorrow: The Fall of Benedict Arnold.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Farragut's Opinion of the Ironclad Warship.

(Written Exclusively for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Soon after Farragut was made vice admiral of the American navy, he visited New York and it was discovered by those whom he met that he was a most companionable man, gifted with some capacity for wit and possessing abundant humor. He developed into a fairly good jokester, and he was always spoke briefly at the banquets which he attended as the principal guest.

Some years ago, I listened to a little group chat in the dining-room of the Union League Club, of New York City, to an anecdote which illustrates Farragut's sense of humor and his capacity for a humorous jest. The admiral was a sailor of the old school. He delighted in the ship of war which was driven by wind or by steam, but he had little patience for or belief in the ironclads which were so rapidly constructed after the battle between the Monitor and Merrimack, in Hampton Roads, Va., as to demonstrate that there was to be a revolution in naval architecture.

Farragut made no secret of his dislike for the ironclads and his preference for wooden ships. And to illustrate this disposition of his he told some of his friends of an experience he had shortly after he was promoted to the rank of vice admiral. He was at the time in command of the coast from Washington to Portland, Me., and it became his duty to make it as vice admiral upon an ironclad.

"He made the mistake," he meant a holdup,"—Baltimore American.

The Professor—"Humph. Dear me! I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking!"—The Pathfinder.

And what did my little son learn about this morning?—Harper's Magazine.

Morning Smiles.

Mother who pays the bills—"What are all these charges on the Country Club bill?—Tom Collins?" "That's all right mother. He—he's my caddy."—Life.

"She twists her husband around her little finger." Why, I thought you said she had him under her thumb."—Baltimore American.

Mother (who is teaching her child the alphabet)—"Now, dearie, what comes after 'g'?" The child—"Whit!"—Judge.

"Did you see where an official says that the Pullman porter's position is regarded as an uplift?" "He made the fellow's name. How holdup?"—Baltimore American.

The Professor—"Humph. Dear me! I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking!"—The Pathfinder.

And what did my little son learn about this morning?—Harper's Magazine.

It was then that Arthur gave promise of being an artful dodger. He paused meditatively for a moment, then said: "Father, I guess I was wrong. It wasn't a mouse teacher was telling us about. It was a rat."—Harper's Magazine.

Lawn Fete Comes to End. Members of the Catholic domination of Congress Heights last night brought their lawn fete to a close in Randle Park. There was a large attendance. The affair was a great success, and the executive committee expects shortly to pay a visit to Cardinal Gibbons to ascertain when the work of erecting a church can begin. The members of the executive committee in charge of the fete included M. M. Bailey, chairman; Andrew Jarboe, vice chairman; J. A. Macaron, secretary; Carl Walker, treasurer; T. Stone and Miss Bernice Knott. Mrs. Eva Blum, Miss Nona Cox, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Clonnie, Mrs. Langley, Miss Esther Cusack, C. A. Langley, Earl Kelley, J. A. Macaron, Mrs. E. Lynch, Mrs. Nalley, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Reinicke, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Mary Wohler, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Langley, Valentine Wahler, Harry Miller and John Miller.

Wants to See Wilson; Arrested. Edward M. Williamson, 6, a printer from Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested in New York yesterday by Police Detective Cornwell when he declared he came to Washington to see the President. He was taken to Washington Asylum Hospital for mental diseases.

Doings of Society

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thomson, the latter a daughter of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived at the Willard yesterday for a short stay in Washington.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing entertained at a small dinner on the roof of the Raleigh Hotel Tuesday night.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, of this city, is the house guest for ten days of Representative and Mrs. Joseph Eagle, at their cottage at Eaglemead, Pa.

Miss Narcissa Smith is spending some time with Dr. and Mrs. Earle in Green Spring Valley.

Mr. Eugene Gordon, of this city, has returned from his vacation spent at Atlantic City. Mr. Gordon is an excellent reader and gained considerable distinction at the shore for his reading. He was registered at the Norwood cottage.

Mr. A. Bradley Campbell and Mr. H. T. Clifton, of this city, are the guests of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer at Newport.

Mr. Michael F. Mangano and Mr. Edward J. Cantwell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were among those dining on the Raleigh roof last night.

S. C. Mead, of New York City, has arrived at the Shoreham for a short stay.

Mr. John A. Spencer, of this city, spent the last week-end at Atlantic City, the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. R. Randolph.

Mr. George Robinson, who has been visiting at Atlantic City, has returned to his home in this city.

Mr. Thomas Oliver has arrived at Atlantic City, where he will remain at the Bay State Hotel for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Benjamin, of this city, have been at Atlantic City for a few days with their small son.

Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this city, has returned to Atlantic City where he has been spending his vacation.

Mr. James A. Walsh, formerly of Newport, but now of this city, is visiting friends in Newport, where he will remain for a few days.

Lathrop Brown, of St. James, N. Y., is spending a few days at the Shoreham.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, of Boston, who recently made a trip to this city by motor, have arrived at Bar Harbor. On their trip here they were accompanied by their young son, Ten Eyck Wendell, Jr., and Miss Rosalie Spang, of Nice, France.

Miss A. R. Walker, of this city, and her brother Mr. John G. Walker, of Richmond, Va., are in Washington, where they will remain for several weeks at the Muenchinger-King.

Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U. S. N., a debutante of last year, is in Jamestown, R. I., for a visit. Toward the end of the month she will leave there for Chicago.

Congressman A. P. Gardner has left Newport for Hamilton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Earle, of Plainfield, N. J., have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Shoreham.

Miss Martha Guthrie, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, who is now in Pittsburgh, and will go to Newport next Saturday for the tennis tournament. She is one of the leading tennis enthusiasts of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are aboard their yacht, the Noma, for an extended cruise along the New England Coast. The Noma carries a crew of fifty-two men.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Y. P. Garnett, of this city, entertained informally at dinner at Hot Springs, last night at Fort Belvoir, where the Williams family and Mrs. William Payne Meridith and Mr. Henry Wise.

Charles H. English, of Erie, Pa., is at the Shoreham.

A large Pirates' ball was given at Jamestown last night for the benefit of the Naval Aid Society, by the wives of naval officers and summer residents. The crowd was the largest of the Atlantic Fleet arrived at the floats of the Jamestown Yacht Club as a special attraction for the ball.

Mrs. William F. Draper, of this city, will give a large dinner at her home in Newport, on August 21. At the end of next month Mrs. Draper and her daughter, Miss Margaret Preston Draper, will go to Hot Springs and will not return to their home here till the first of November.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children are at Mount Bretton, N. H., where they will remain for six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt, of this city, are guests of Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, at the Moorings, Newport.

Mr. G. M. Dorsey, of Washington, is spending a few days in New York City, and has made the Wolcott his stopping place. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Collins, also of this city, are guests of the same hotel.

Miss Katherine Force, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at Bar Harbor, has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Force, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have signified their intention of spending the autumn season at Briar Cliff Manor.

Mme. Catulle Mandes will give a lecture tomorrow afternoon on "The Great War in History" at the Agassiz villa, Newport, which Mrs. E. J. Vanderbilt is occupying this season. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the care of wounded French soldiers. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a French following the lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. William Heintz, of this city, are guests at the Hotel Seaside at Atlantic City.

Dr. J. O. Arnold, medical inspector of the public schools in the District, is staying at the Hotel Clarendon, Atlantic City, with a party of other Washington folk. On Monday last he made an aerial trip, with Aviator Kenneth Jaquith, being in the air for nearly a half hour.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, entertained at dinner on the Raleigh roof last night.

Recent arrivals at the Raleigh are Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Ballard and family, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stanton, of New York; Miss Florence E. Stanton, of Manila; the Messrs. E. and G. Brennan, Mr. N. V. Pierce and Mr. G. E. Archer, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins is the guest of the Raleigh.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, at her Newport villa for a short stay. Mr. Widener is spending this week at Saratoga Springs attending the races.

Registering at the Hotel McAlpin during the past week from Washington have been Richard B. Owen, P. R. Quadra, Bromley Seeley, C. Ford, E. J. Gunning, Miss S. B. Corson, J. A. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hughes, Miss Ella Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bert Nye, E. W. Skinner, Sidney Ford, C. Gordon, Lloyd W. Patch, Frank B. Lord, Miss E. H. Brown, Miss Sarah Le Stourgeon, H. Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Craig, George H. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Baird, Miss H. M. Bacon, J. P. Lyon, Mrs. H. M. Russell, C. P. Walton, Frank M. Hatley, and J. J. Dickinson.

Among recent arrivals at the Willard are Capt. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., U. S. A., and Lieut. Harold L. Parsons, U. S. M. C.

Mrs. Dorothy Bacon, who has been spending some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams, at their new home in P Street, has gone to New Hampshire for the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Bacon is remembered by navy people as the wife of the officer who first planted the Stars and Stripes on Alaska soil and for whose distinguished bravery Queen Victoria later presented him with a medal.

Mr. C. W. Langhorne, of Greenwood, Va., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, are at the Willard for a short visit to Washington.

Mme. Bakmeteff has arranged with Mrs. Esler an exhibition at the studio of Messrs. Kersey and Fides, at Newport, of two statues, presented by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy to be sold for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross. There also been presented a Russian bakoshnik (head dress) of the fifteenth century, which will be exhibited and sold by Mrs. Esler at her Newport studio for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross.

Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson are spending the early summer on their Virginia estate, near Chatham, where they are keeping open house for a large party of friends with a like fondness for the simple life.

Representative and Mrs. William A. Cullen, of Indiana, who went to Hawaii with the Congressional party early in the spring, are now in California, where they are being extensively entertained. Among the hostesses recently given in honor of the Newport Garden Club today, was a breakfast given by the California branch of the Woman's National Democratic League.

Mrs. Marguerite Caperton, Miss Marguerite Shotts and Miss Rhoda Fullman will sell flowers at the annual flower exhibit at the Newport Garden Club today. The Belgium and Serbian farmers whose plantations have been devastated by the war will benefit from the sale.

Arnold Shanklin, of St. Louis, Mo., the American consul general at the City of Mexico, who has been in Washington for ten days, is now at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, where he will leave tomorrow for his post, his vacation having come to an end.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Watsons entertained at dinner at Newport last night.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N., of the Naval War College, reviewed the battalion of apprentice seamen at the Naval Training Station yesterday afternoon at Newport.

Newport, the home of polo, will come back strong in the great sport next Saturday at the Westchester Polo Club grounds at Batemans Point. It will be the opening of the polo season announced by the committee, consisting of Hon. R. Livingston Beekman and Mr. August Belmont, Mr. Rudolph Agassiz, Mr. Eugene S. Reynard, Mr. W. Goodby Loew, and Mr. T. Sufferer, through Mr. J. C. Cooley. In the match, which is merely a forerunner of some big ones, will be seen at least two international polo players and the occasion will be a remarkable one in other respects